hree accused, named above, were probably the unwilling actors designated by leaders part, in which they had neither personal otive nor interest.

TACTICS OF THE "FIXERS." "Following this investigation it was quickly learned from various sources that talesmen had been approached. Every clew offered was taken up. As a rule, the talesmen who had been previously marked out were seen when alone, or invited away to some secluded and unsuspected place, up to the great trial. Talesmen were visited at their bomes during the evening or early morning, intercepted while on their way to the court-house, stopped in the corridor of the court, and the vile work was deliberately carried forward in the court-room during the trial. One favorite expression was that big money might be made by going on the jury and doing right.

"There is no possible doubt that such at-

tempts were made by various parties in the service of the defense—entertained by some of the talesmen and scornfully rejected by others. These are facts given on the evidence of talesmen, who, quickly disceruing the true meaning of the men who addressed them, indignantly repelled any attempt to control their line of conduct by these emissaries. In several instances a rebut was answered that the talk was a joke, but surely a well-directed joke of deep significance, when the leading part is enacted by the counsel of one of the accused participants in the assassination at the time awaiting trial in the parish prison -now under indictment for attempting to bribe a juror. Another class of the talesmen took special care to deny any knowledge of the vile work or showed remarkable deficiency of memory as to what they had told their friends, causing us to conclude that they were silent from fear, or had been seen and cautioned about incriminating any one, till their tongues were si-lenced as with the hand of death.

"In this connection we can plainly state that a number of the witnesses most emphatically denied having been approached or spoken to about service on the jury, even after telling it to their friends who had informed us. Yes, there were young men from whom better things were expected. Of such we can say that to conceal, and thereby attempt to condone a crime is only a step removed from participation in it. Among the talesmen, a number of our content is the same and ber of our citizens have nobly come for-ward from a sense of duty, relating their experiences, furnishing at least some of the missing links in the chain of circumstantial evidence drawn around the organ-

ized gang of jury-bribers.
"It is not to be questioned that the work was systematically executed after careful ration; and it had to be done quickly, as the hours were few and time precious The necessity was imperative for complete lists of the talesmen; but such lists were easily obtained, as in other trials. The grand jury knows that the list of five hundred talesmen in the Hennessy case was in the office of O'Malley & Adams at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Feb. 22, 1891, though the trial judge issued special orders on Saturday evening that the list was not to be made public or given to counsel of either side until Monday morning. It is not shown by whose hands the list was secured, but enough is known to confirm the past secret and powerful influence of the socalled private detective agency and coun-

LIST OF TALESMEN TAMPERED WITH. "The official relations of the jury commissioners to the court in the trial of criminal cases are so intimate and far-reaching in their consequences that the maladministration of their duties has become the fountain source of the successful fixing of jurors in important trials. Great and small pieces of evidence show that the lists of names were tampered with when drawn from the jury wheel and before they reached the jury box in the court. O'Malley was put in possession of the lists almost immediately after the names were drawn and before they reached the district attorney's office due course. Influential friends

alone could accomplish these ends, but it was secured in the person of one of the commissioners lately removed. It is further shown that in the office of this detective agency is kept a book of names and addresses of jurymen. Out of 300 names drawn for the February panel thirty-two-were on the list in O' Malley & Adams's office, and later, as the talesmen were drawn, many more names appeare that were on that private list. At times special lists were brought to the jury comssioners, which, one of them stated, had been prepared elsewhere, and, being looked over by the others, went into the jury. wheel. Traly, the business of this enterprising detective agency was facilitated when thirty-two names of their selection could be drawn on a panel of 300 jurors

from a wheel containing 1,000 names. We must express regret that any cause should exist for the criticisms directed towards some of the deputy sheriffs employed in the court and at the parish prison. Un-reliability seems to be the feature marking their conduct, interrupting the contidence which should clothe every subordinate officer of the law. There were those whose indifference was so manifest, while not detected in any act of intidelity, that suspicion was aroused as to their sympathy with the accused, calculated to embarrass the best-directed efforts of the prosecution. It is a noteworthy point in this connection that the indictments against M'Crystol and Cooney, being read in the court-room in blank, the fact was at once communicated to them through some of the subordinates of the court. Under a proper condition of things the utmost secrecy should have been observed. It is further shown that when the arrest was sde of these two parties in the office of O'Malley & Adams, the deputy sheriff was asked by O'Mailey to say the arrest was made on Carondelet street, and it was so

reported to the court. A SPY'S REPORT ON O'MALLEY'S DOINGS. "In searching for the true causes of the criminal acts connected with the impaneling of the jury in the Hennessy case, the sworn statement of Thomas C. Collins is found of great value, and in this place we take precaution to declare that Collins was selected especially for the duties to be performed, and for this purpose secured em-ployment in O'Malley & Adams's office, which being done, he was commissioned a special officer by the Mayor and paid by the by him each week from O'Mailey & Adams, for services rendered there, was handed to the designated person at the City Hall. The difficult and dangerous duties assumed by special officer Collins, while acting in his double capacity, were performed with the strictest fidelity, as evidenced by the daily reports, in writing, of everything seen or heard-minute in all details; the correctness is assured, in fact, the material features of the statement and reports are so closely connected and interwoven with the facts and circum stances connected with the trial, as confirmed by various other witnesses-that there is not the slightest reason to doubt their accuracy and correctness. They unfold the whole story of the iniquitous workings of the arch conspirator and his lieutenants, revealing the boundless power of a man to overcome and defy the majesty of the law in criminal and civil proceed ings through the operations of an unserupulous private-detective agency. Truly may action and the removal of restraint under the liberal privileges accorded all men in our country, the bolder become the unlawful practices, the greater the villainy of such a combination of designing and un-

scrupulous malefactors. "It is well known to the court, and will be quickly realized by every thoughtful person, that the difficulties of establishing the existence of a conspiracy by adequate proof are almost insurmountable. Such plottings are done in secret places, and their workings often guarded by the ad-vice of counsel well versed in criminal law. Secreey is an essential element in the successful execution of the designs of a conspiracy. Seldom does it hap-pen that any one of the participants will reveal the villainy either before or after its execution. In the attempts to inno visible act was committed, and we fully realize the difference between a crime committed by words only and what are known as visible sets which might be witnessed by other persons and tell the tale of crime. In the attempts to juffuence talesmen and se successful part of it, whispered words aveyed the insinuation or directly offered

SIX PERSONS INDICTED. This reference will serve to show the bargiers this inquest has encountered in secur-

ing evidence, but sufficient was offered by voluntary and reliable witnesses to justify the indictment of six men, as follows: Thomas McCrystol and John Cooney, with D. C. O'Malley, for attempting to bribe a talesman, and Bernard Glaudi, Charles Granger and Fernard Armant for attempt by each to bribe three different talesmen. These parties are closely shown to have been intimate with O'Malley, often at his office, informed of all doings, and were active workers in the jury-fixing business generally.

"We are prompted to express ourselves in deprecation of the hesitation of many of our citizens to be connected with criminal meaning of the talks, but quickly leading up to the great trial. Talesmen were visprises of business and trade, must recognize the obligation, without which the guilty too often go unpunished. We urge them to cast off this pugnance, to rise superior to annoyances attendant upon trials, standing up with the great majority of their fellow-men in the condemnation of the detestable practices brought to a high degree of perfection by their frequency-practices which threaten to deaden and destroy the virtues of the criminal code, to debase the temple of justice for ignoble ends and degrade the cherished right of 'trial by jury' from its high position as the exponent of truth, justice and right.

"l'aking into account the volume of teatimony admitted by the numerous witnesses before this grand jury, and consider-ing the evidence not only in the abstract relation to each party, but in its aggregate and collective bearing, we are forced to the conclusion that Dominick O'Malley is chargeable with a knowledge of, and participation in most, if not all, of the unlawful acts in connection with that celebrated case. With his skill, as acquired by years of experience, the most cunningly devised schemes were planned and executed for defeating the legitimate course of justice, the chief aim or object being to place unworthy men upon the jury in the trial of the nine accused. Without his assiduous and corrupting influence we believe the verdict would have been radically different, and, as a natural consequence, the tragic occurrences of the 14th of March last never would have been recorded. O'MALLEY'S ASSISTANTS.

"In the persons of the indicted McCrystol and Cooney there were reliable and trained assistants. The former's connection, with some intermissions, extends back through several years. McCrystol's voluntary statement to the grand jury, partly in the shape of a confession, reveals some points of the trial, and causes us to think he would have told more but for the power and influence of O'Malley and associates. We know that such influence has been used in connection with a friend of the nine men lately on trial. These two men were the trusted accomplices, and figure throughout the whole affair with a prominence showing the high appreciation in which their services were held. They are the men who approached several talesmen, as before stated, the proposals being mostly refused. In one instance it is shown that O'Malley took money from his safe and gave it to Cooney, who, saying, 'McCrystol, you know that fellow better than I do; give him the money.' This was to complete a bargain reported as having been made with a talesman who was shortly afterwards accepted as a juror. And here mark the words of one Fanning: "You fellows better get up

"We cannot fail to refer to the intimate relations existing between a class of ward oliticians and the prime mover in all these nfamous doings. His office was a place of rendezvous; all were deeply concerned in the appointment of a successor to the late chief, and speculation abounded as to the availability of such a one for their use. It was also important the agency should be informed of the workings of the city special officers and O'Malley managed to have a friend appointed. He was assigned to the police and not the detective force, when he resigned rather than wear a uniform. We have it most directly, and confirmed by other evidence, that a person holding the position of inspector of weights and measures was often at the agency, and stood sentinel at the door several times. This same person was seen coming to the court-house in company with a talesman the day he was accepted as

"There is confirmed evidence that the in-fluence of Dominick O'Malley with the night watchman and inspector at the electric-light plant was so great that he could cause them to manipulate the light at the corner of Girod and Bason streets the evening the jury was taken to the scene of the

MADE THE LIGHT BURN DIM. "We quote the words of officer Collins, showing the directions given by O'Malley, at the detective agency, at 7 P. M., on the 10th of March: 'Go to Mike Fanning's, and, if he is not at home, to the electric-light company and see Jim Waldron and tell him I sent you. Tell Waldron in a manner no one but he will be able to understand, to make that light at the corner of Girod and Basin streets burn weak as it was on the night of Oct. 15-to have it done by 7:30 o'clock.' The message was delivered to Waldron, and on the messenger's [Collins's] return, O'Malley remarked: That fellow will break that wheel down if necessary.' No wonder then O'Malley could have access to the electric-lightaccounts for the alteration found in one of the record books as to the condition of the light at the corner of Basin and Girod streets on the night Hennessy was shot, it being changed to read forty minutes additional of aim light to the time originally recorded for the fatal night of Oct. 15, 1890. It is but justice to state that the president and superintendent of the electric-light company, as also the general manager, who was in New York, so soon as they were informed that their men were being tampered with, did all and everything in their power to frustrate their

lans and preserve the actual record. "From the beginning of our investigation there was continuous evidence brought to our attention of the pernicious combinations of what is known as the D. C. O'Mailey Detective Agency. It advertises in the Daily City Item, and by a sign-board at the office, that one of the ablest criminal lawyers at the bar is the attorney for the agency. We know for an absolute fact that the bank account is kept and checks drawn in the name of O'Malley & Adams, the interested parties being D. C. O'Mailey and lionel Adams. Such a combination between a detective and a prominent crimi-nal lawyer is unheard of before in the civilized world, and when we contemplate its possibilities for evil we stand aghast.

AN UNENVIABLE RECORD. "The indictment of D. C. O'Malley for perjury was based upon most undoubted evidence that he came originally from Cleveland, O., where, on Jan. 30, 1875, he was convicted of petty larceny and committed to the work-house of the city of Cleveland, where he served a term, expiring

"He next appears under indictment for perjury in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, where an indictment was pased upon the affidavit against one Ed Schleider, which O'Malley afterward con-tradicted under oath, but he managed to secure an acquittal owing to the timely disappearance of the affidavit, which he alone was interested in having suppressed. Later he was committed to the parish prison for attempting to levy black-mail upon one George W. Randolph in the proceedings against Randolph for interdiction. The following record is verified by officials, showing his numerous offenses before the Criminal Court of this parish

"First-No. 9478, July 3, 1884-Indicted for attempting to prevent witness from appearing and testifying. Nolle prosequied April 26, 1884. "Second-No. 4833, May 9, 1884-Indicted for threatening and intimidating witnesses. Acquitted May 29, 1884. "Third No. 2263 June 3, 1879—Pleaded ity to carrying a concealed weapon and sent

"Fourth-No. 3679, Nov. 3, 1883- Convicted of assault and sentenced. "Fifth-No. 930, April 1, 1881-Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced. "Sixth-No. 3678, Jan. 3, 1883-Pleade ruilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sent

"Seventh-Nov. 5, 1886-Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced. "Eighth-No. 7242, Dec. 4, 1885-Convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced "Ninth-No. 7241, May 22, 1885-Indicted for assault and battery.

"So pernicious to the administration of natice were his doings and methods found. that while Judge Roman presided in the Criminal Court be ordered that O'Malley be excluded from the court-room. This ficials charged with such duties. That is ery modern comfort and luxury, combined was during the time his present associate, the intention at present and for the future, with the best during-room service, awaits Lionel Adams, was district attorney, and it yet by some design or other the guests on their arrival. Special induces is a significant fact that the two indict- details of the law may be ments are offered commercial travelers.

ments against O'Malley for tampering with witnesses were not orought to trial, but were nolle prosequied by the district attorney just prior to the expiration of his term. The inside view which we are enabled to get of the workings of this agency through city detective Collins, abundantly corroborated from many sources, convinces us that it had at its command a band of perjurers, black-mailers, suborners and jury-tamperers, and that it has for some time been an element of discord in this community and a stumbling-block to the administration of justice which should be eradicated. That its career of crime has not been cut short is a matter of wonder, and is no doubt due to the fact that O'Malley and his workers have banded together for self-preservation. "The evidence is beyond question that O'Malley went up town in the Carondelet atreet car on Saturday, March 14 last, in company with a party, reaching Fourth street shortly before 11 A. M. The party was sent twice to Seligman's house, after which O'Malley in person went to the house, and within a few minutes Seligman was running up Carondelet street, and entered a carriage in waiting near the corner of St. Charles and Washington avenues, O'Malley was next seen walking rapidly up St. Charles avenue. Were it possible for any doubt to exist as to the acquaintance and sympathy, or even closer bonds of felowship existing between these two men. t must be dispelled by the above recital as showing the first thought and effort for Seligman when O'Malley realized the danger expressed in the thundering tones of popular indignation.

THE MAFIA AND IMMIGRATION.

Secret Bands of Assassins Exist in the City -Foreigners Who Are Not Wanted, "The extended range of our researches has developed the existence of the secret organization styled 'Mafia.' The evidence comes from several sources, fully competent in themselves to attest its truth, while the fact is capported by the long record of blood-curdling crimes, it being almost impossible to discover the perpetrators or secure witnesses. As if to guard against exposure, the dagger or stiletto is selected as the deadly weapon to plunge into the breast or back of the victim and silently do its fearful work. Revenge was their motto. Jealousy and malice speedily found solace in these methods, while the burning vengeance of the vendetta sought satisfac-tion in the life-blood of an enemy. "The officers of the Matia and many

its members are now known. Among them are men born in this city of Italian origin. using their power for the basest purposes, be it said to their eternal disgrace. The larger number of the society is composed of Italians and Sicilians who left their native land, in most instances, under assumed names to avoid conviction and punshment for crimes there committed; and others were escaped convicts and bandits. outlawed in their own land, seeking the city of New Orleans for the congenial companionship of their own class. These men knew the swift retribution of the law in Italy, for hundreds have been shot down at sight by the military in the mountains of Sicily, without a second thought. To-day there is recorded in the office of the Italian consul in this city the names of ome eleven hundred Italians and Sicilians landed here during several years past, showing the official record of their criminality in Italy and Sicily. Hundreds of them are among us to-day. We doubt not the Italian government would rather be rid of them than be charged with their custody and punishment. Such is the well-known character of a part of the Italian colony, as it is called, who are dom-

iciled in this city and vicinity. "It cannot be questioned that secret organizations whose teachings are hostile to the fundamental principles of the govern-ment of the United States must be a continual menace to the good of society and the material welfare of the people. Whether under the name of Mafia, Socialists, Nationalists or whatever it may be; whether local, in New Orleans, Chicago or New York, the meetings of their members create and disseminate seditious opinions with a manifest tendency toward overtacts, whose commission partakes of the rankest treason.

"We may say that many societies, cre-ated and chartered for the landable purpose of exercising a healthful influence in the various departments of the body politic, enjoy a hearty approbation and are productive of good results. But in marked contrast to all shose is the 'Maffa,' whose every thought and act is in opposition to law and order as contemplated by every nation of the civilized world. n open defiance of the statutes State and Nation, and cherished traditions of our people. s truly regarded as the embodiment wisdom of all ages and its just execution the safeguard of society by the punishment of transgressors. Its ust execution expresses the will of the people in condemnation of crime, but where this lofty principle is contemned by the practice of assassination for revenge or spite and concealment under the most binding oaths renders powerless the efforts of the law to reach the chief actors and secure witnesses it becomes the duty of the people in the exercise of their sovereign rights to issue their decree of condemnation. That verdict has been rendered, the power of the Mafia is broken; it must be destroyed as an element of danger, a creation

of leprous growth in this community. THE JURY ARRAIGNED. "Taking into account the mass of evidence presented, which is only partially summarized in the foregoing, it becomes our painful duty to make a declaration most severe in its reflection upon the action of some of the jurymen. We are so deeply impressed with the facts of the case that the moral conviction is forced upon us that some of the jurors impaneled to try the accused on the charge of assassination of the late chief of police were subject to a money influence to control their decision. Further than this, we may say that it appears certain that at least three, if not more, of that jury were so unduly and unlawfully controlled. Some of the jurors themselves have testified in most emphatic terms that if it had not been for the persistent and well-directed efforts of three of the jurymen, most conspicuous from the time that body was impaneled, that the verdict would have been materially different from that rendered. This is a sad and terrible commentary from their associates on the jury, as against those whose every action was intended to make them the controlling power. It is certain that the special effort of counsel for defense was to select for service on that jury such men as were of the acquaintance and well under the influence of O'Malley and his assistants, notably those talesmen who were on the detective agency's list.

"What can be thought when three of the jurors were accepted with only some unimportant question, or the clerk was told swear them,' without question. This is a proceeding almost unheard of in trials for capital offenses, but it has its meaning, as well as the other instances have their significance. One of the jurors, young in years, was, by his own statement, so susceptible to the influence of a dream that he changed his mind between night and morning. Others of the jury plainly stated that their age and inexperience did not qualify them to assume the responsibilities of jurymen in that case. Impatience prevailed toward the close, and it is thought by several of the jurors to have hastened the conclusion. Surely a remarkable jury, but fully competent to render the remarkable verdict. It has gone to the people, whose intelligence and virtue enable them to discern between truth and falsehood, to decide between right and wrong.

EVILS OF UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION. "No question is more intimately conpected with the subject matter of this report than that of immigration. It deeply interests the people of our whole country by reason of the good results following the landing on our shores of large numbers of meritorious and law-abiding foreigners, or the damage attendent upon the introduction of a vicious or indolent class who leave their native country for that country's good, seeking an asylum here, soon again to follow in their footsteps of the past. We know that this question more deeply concerns the city of New Orleans than it does any city on the Atlantic sea-board. Its great importance is forcibly expressed in the columns of the public press, till there seems to be an awakening to the danger that threatens the situation, and the necessity for a radical reformation. That past immigration laws were sadly deficient or bad-ly administered, is indicated by recent legislation of the national Congress, and even these new regulations will not be effective unless strictly enforced by the proper of-

evaded. For instance, so high an authority as the Italian consul of this city, in his sworn statement before the grand jury, charges that nine Italians were recently landed from the steamship Entella whose names were not on the passenger list. This point has been referred by him to the Italian government and is being investigated, the steamer being due at Palermo about this time. The consul claims that 941 persons were landed, while the passenger register showed 982 names. If it is finally shown that these nine Italians were so landed, in violation of the laws of both nations, they should be returned whence they came and the steamship Entella heavily fined.

AMERICA NOT A DUMPING-GROUND, "We have stated, in our remarks about the Mafia, that several hundred Italian criminals are in this city to-day who should not have left their native land without the indorsement of the American consul as to their character, and should not have been permitted to land here. The time has passed when this country can be made the dumping-ground for the worthless and depraved of every nation. The crisis is reached, and on the magnitude of the issue it becomes the duty of the next Congress to quickly enact such vigorous laws that complete protection be afforded henceforth against these evils.

"At the same time we shall plainly say, from our own experience and knowledge, that a large part of the Italian colony in this city is recognized as a worthy class. They do not indulge freely in the use of beer or alcoholic drinks, and are fairly industrious. Those who remain in the city soon save up a few dollars, more by the strictist frugality than otherwise, and soon are doing something for their own account. As if by common consent the fruit and oyster business has drifted into the hands of the Italians, the volume of which, in wholesale and retail lines, reaches immense proportions. What more could they wish? What more could they ask? No other country on this earth would extend to any new-comers such privileges, and what do we ask in re-turn? Simply that they, like all others of foreign birth, should conform to existing laws by which their persons and property are protected; to assimilate in thought and deed with our own people in denouncing the wrong and upholding the right; to rise above the fears and persuasions of secret societies, helping to crush their power, and, above all else, showing an allegiance to the principles of the national and State governments with no doubtful fidelity, realizfreedom, is not less the index of a Nation's power, is stars and stripes, which must and shall be

respected. "It may be thought we have exceeded the bounds that should compass the report of a grand jury, but let it be remembered the subjects embraced are of such extraordinary character in connection with the events of the recent past, that to some extent we are compelled to render to them our position as citizens as well as from our present official relations to this honorable

LYNCHERS NOT INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Could Find No Facts to Ac On-A Defense of the Killing.

"In the presentation of the main features given to us as evidence, condensed as far as possible by the selection of the most important portions of the inquiry, we have referred mainly to the evidence bearing upon the trial of the nine accused in Section B of this honorable court; but directly connected with all those circumstances are the terrible events transpiring on the 14th of March last-events which in themselves may be charged as directly traceable to the miscarriage of justice as developed in the verdict rendered on the 13th of March. We are deeply impressed with the serious charge delivered by your Honor to this body on the subject, and at no time since have we lost sight of the necessity for a thorough investigation of all the conditions antecedent to it. We have engaged ourselves most assiduously with the examination of a large number of witnesses, em bracing those who were present at the meeting on Canal street in the vicinity of the parish prison, as well as several hundred of our fellow-citizens taken from every rank and class of society. It is shown in the evidence that the gathering on Saturday morning, March 14, embraced several thousands of the first, best, and even the most law-abiding of the citizens of this city, assembled, as is the right o American citizens, to discuss in public meeting, questions of grave import. "We find a general sentiment among these witnesses and also in our intercourse with the people that the verdict as ren-

dered by the jury was contrary to the law and the evidence, and secured mainly through the designing and unscrupulous agents employed for the special purpose of defeating the ends of justice. At that meeting the determination was shown that people would not submit to the surrender of their rights into the hands of midnight assassins and their powerful allies. The assassination of the late chief of police shows the culmination of a conspiracy. His death was deemed necessary to prevent the exposure and punishment of criminals whose guilt was being fast established by his diligent purenit. The condition of affairs in this community as to a certain class of violators of the law had reached such a stage erless to deal with them, so reaching was their power and farcases. Good citizens were profoundly impressed by the repeated and signal failures of justice. The arts of the perjurer and briber seemed to dominate in the courts, paralyzing and rendering powerless the ends of justice. Certainly this was a desperate situation. In the public meeting above referred to-general and spontaneous in character as truly indicating an uprising of the masses-we doubt if any power at the command of the authorities

"Evidence is before us from official sources that eleven persons were killed in the attack on the parish prison. In the careful examination as to citizenship of those men, we find that eight of them were beyond question American citizens, and snother had 'declared his intention' in this court, which act carries with it the rennnciation of allegiance to his native country. It is a noteworthy fact in connection with the uprising that no injury whatever was done to either person or property beyond the one act which seemed to have been the object of the assemblage at the parish

would have been sufficient to overcome its

"We have referred to the large number of citizens participating in this demonstration, estimated by judges at from 6,000 to 8,000, as a spontaneous uprising of the peo-ple. The magnitude of this affair makes it a difficult task to fix the guist upon any number of the participants; in fact the act seemed to involve the entire people of this parish and city of New Orleans, so serious was their sympathy and extended their connection with the affair. In view of these considerations the thorough examination of the subject has failed to disclose the necessary facts to justify this grand

jury in presenting indictments." The report is signed by W. H. Chaffe, foreman, and the following jurors: E. Gauche, S. R. Graham, T. W. Castleman, W. L. Saxon, Geo. H. Vennard, O. Carriere, David Stuart, G. A. Hogsett, jr., G. C. La Faye, J. Jackson, Paul J. Christian. Emile E. Hatry, A. S. Raulett, H. Haller, W. B.

Munitions of War for Chili. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5,-Ricardo I

Trumbull, of Santiago, Chili, representative of the congressional party, is in this city, and explains the mysterious cruise of the schooner Robert and Minnie, which is at Catalina Islands, loaded with arms and ammunition. Mr. Trumbull says the cargo consists of ten thousand 45,70 caliber Remington rifles and 2,500,000 cartridges. They were shipped by rail from New York and arrived here April 22. Regarding the steamer Etata, now at San Diego, he says she came there for the purpose of obtaining provisions for the war ships now in the possession of the congressional party.

THE elegant Hotel Denison, under the new proprietor, C. W. Shepherd, is fast growing in popularity with the traveling public. It has the largest, coolest and best furnished rooms in the city. Extensive imHYPNOTISM AND DISEASE.

A Paper to Marion County Doctors Supported by a Recognition of Hypnotic Suggestion.

Dr. Calvin I. Fletcher read an interesting paper on "Hypnotism," last night, before the Marion County Medical Society. He said that bypnotism is now accepted as a well-defined scientific fact, probably more through the personal . florts and determination of Dr. Liebault, of Nancy, France, than through any one other observer. He has for almost thirty years been laughed at and ridiculed by the profession at large for practicing what was called animal magnetism, or, in other words, healing his patients through the means of induced or hypnotic sleep. When at last he did present the full results of his investigations before the medical profession, four years ago, the ridicule was turned into respect and attention. The doctrine of suggestion and the discovery of true hypnotism must be accredited to Dr. James Braid, of Manchester, England. In 1841 he showed that the phenomena of the hypnotic state have their origin in the nervous system of the subject, himself excited only by suggestion; that it is often a fact that subjects can bring about this condition themselves by their own tension of mind.

In this state, continued the Doctor, the magination sactive, and whatever idea is suggested by the person to whom such a subject gives his confidence became the same as an actual reality to his mind. In 1848 a New Englander called Grimes succeeded in showing that these phenomena could be induced in some persons by vocal suggestion, even while awake. Grimes gave his discovery the name of electro-biology, and it was practiced throughout the United States, in most instances, by those not fit to sustain the moral and scien tine responsibilities which go with it. In tinc responsibilities which go with it. In 1850 Dr. Dods delivered a series of lectures on "Electrical Psychology" before Congress. In 1862 the French Academy of Medicine acknowledged the fact of hypnotic suggestion, and Grimes's "suggestion in the waking state," after having denied it over twenty years before. In 1880 Dr. Ricket successfully established the fact of induced somnamblism. Hansen, a Dane, and Donato, an Italian, have given hypnotic performan Italian, have given hypnotic perform-ances before the medical and legal profes-tracks, and south of Brookside avenue, sions in some parts of Europe, and of recent years Indianapolis has been made familiar with exhibitious through Carpenter, Kennedy brothers. Dr. Flint and the Dalpey brothers. Suggestion is the key to hypnot ism. The concentration of the mind on the single idea of sleep causes repose of the body, an isolation of the senses from the outside world and then the cessation of thought and an unchangeable condition of consciousness. Suggestive catalepsy is easily the result of this condition. "Dr. Liebault estimates," said Dr. Fletch-

er, "the per cent. of persons who can be

hypnotized as from fifteen to eighteen in a

hundred. Those persons hypnotized who, when awakened, have no recollection whatever of what has happened during this sleep are called somnambulists. Men and women are about equally susceptible to hypnotism, and young people yield more readily than the aged. The great variance in the degree of influence to which subjects yield has given rise to the following lassification by Liebault: 1, drowsiness; catalepsy; 3, rotary automatism; auditory relation of subject to deep somnambulism. Liebault divides the subjects into two classes, those who retain memory of what has passed during the period of hypnotism and those who remember nothing. In all degrees of hypnosis the subject, although be may b apparently passive or inert, hears and understands everything, often to an abnormal degree, and this fact must be first explained away by those who oppose the theory of suggestion. Hypnotism is a psychical and not a physical or fluid influence, and no one can be hypnotized unless he believes or has the idea that he is going to be, and gives himself up to that idea. Where hypnotism is applied as a therapeutic agent in medicine, it is known under the name of suggestive therapeutics, and has been in hundreds of cases the only medical means used to effect a complete cure. Among the different diseased conditions which it has cured may be mentioned organic affections of the nervous system hysterical and neuropathic affections, neuroses, dynamic paresis and paralysis, gastro-intestinal affections, various painful affections, rheumatic troubles, menstrual derangements and neuralgias. "Never give to hypnotized patients," further said the Doctor, "any other suggestion than the one necessary to effect s cure in his special case. The oft-repeated

assertion that a subject under the hypnotic influence will regain consciousness instantly on the suggestion of a crime is a fallacy. as could be shown by some recorded experiments. What may be done with the pliable mind of a child in a normal waking condition by simple suggestion can be done by hypnotism in the mind of a subject where all power of mental control is suppressed. We can readily conceive of many of the applications of this fact from a medico-legal stand-point. Bernheim exclaims, When we see a subject who in a spoutaneously or artificially induced somnambulistic condition, a docile instrument in the hands of another with no will of his own, when we see him submit to all influences and perform any acts, we cannot help being duly affected; and when, atter he is awakened from hypnotic sleep, we see him execute an order. believing he is doing something from his own initiative, we cannot help repeating M. Ribot Spinoza's saying, 'Our illusion of free will is but ignorance of the motives

which make us act.' In conclusion the Doctor cited a number of cases in which he had used "therapeutic suggestion" successfully. He further said that in a brief paper it was impossible to do more than merely mention the vast field of therapeutic suggestion. He hoped the medico-legal points in hypnotism, and the dangers arising from a public and unseientine practice of it would be fully brought out. He said that most of the countries of Europe have already passed laws for the regulation of the practice of hypnotism, limiting its use entirely to physicians. In various States of this country public exhi-

bitions of this influence are prohibited. Dr. Fletcher, following his paper, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

That we recognize in hypnotic suggestion an additional aid to our therapeuties, which is often applicable and efficacious in relieving and curing certain cases of disease; that we are opposed to its use by any one other than properly qualified physicians, and that public exhibitions of this character should be discouraged as productive of no good and tending to demoralize the subjects and the public. The paper was discussed by Drs. Bell,

Moffett, McNabb, Dunning, Spink, Pantzer, Carleton, Heberling, Taylor, Woolen, Beck and others. ACTION OF BUSINESS MEN.

Commercial Club Directors to Arrange fo Receiving President Harrison.

The Commercial Club directors met yesterday afternoon and listened to a proposition from Dr. Gatling relative to an enterprise which he desired not to be made pubhe just at present. President Lilly suggested that, in view of the fact that President Harrison will reach the city on the 14th inst., at 4:45 P. M., some action should be taken looking to a reception for him. Judge Ayres said that lindianapolis should not be benind other cities in doing honor to the President of the United States, and moved that President Litly be authorized to appoint such invite the co-operation of the Board of Trade in arranging the reception. The motion was agreed to. C. E. Coffin reported that he had received assurances from the Marion County Commissioners that the new jail would be an ornament to the court-house square and nothing like the present ill-looking build-

New Manufacturing Enterprise. The Commercial Club has a manufacturing enterprise now ready to come here and begin operations just as soon as suitable quarters for the business can be secured. About hfty persons will be employed in the beginning, and it is expected the number

Never Questioned.

The superior purity, strength and wholesomeness of Royal Baking Powder is never questioned.

While other baking powder makers are exposing the impurities and shortcomings of the powders of their competitors, and the official tests by the Government are revealing the improper ingredients, the low strength, and lack of keeping qualities of other brands of baking powder, no question is raised, no doubt is entertained of the great qualities, the absolute purity and efficiency of the Royal Baking Powder. It stands alone, above suspicion.

Exhaustive Government tests, the tests by juries of competitive and industrial exhibitions, the minute and prejudiced searches by rivals for something wrong, have had but one result, to more fully establish the fact that the Royal Baking Powder is faultless, the greatest in strength, absolutely pure and wholesome.

Do not permit the grocer or peddler to substitute any other brand in place of the Royal.

want to buy or lease a building about 60x 100 feet in size, suitable for foundry purposes, located on a railroad switch, and efforts are being made by the club to se-cure for them. without delay, such quarters as they desire.

Took Shares Readily. Two hundred residents of the section of turned out last night to show their interest in securing for themselves natural gas through the medium of the proposed new line, the People's Natural-gas and Light Company. The meeting, held at Fred Ruskup's grocery, was addressed by W. H. Tucker, who explained what the new company expected to do for its shareholders, and what was needed to assure success for the venture. Nearly four hundred shares were subscribed for, and the gentlemen in charge of the new company were compelled to check a disposition to take even more stock than that. It is getting so late that they are afraid to take in too many houses n any one district. Last night's meeting was one of the largest and most active yet held in the interest of the People's line.

Building Permits. Building permits were yesterday procured by Fanny C. Berryman, dwelling and stable. Archer street, between Madison street and Clifford avenue, \$1,000; E. A. Hunt, cottage, Mississippi, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, \$1,000; H. T. Craig, dwelling, corner South and Tennes-see streets, \$2,000; Mrs. C. McDonald, dwelling, Meridian, between Grand avenue and Belt railway, \$1,700; R. Zeiner, dwelling, College avenue, between Irwin and Lincoln avenues, \$3,000; Theodore R. Michael, cottage, Gillard street, between Michigan and Ohio streets, \$1,000; Daniel Purcell, dwelling, corner Linn and New York streets,

Demands of Workingmen. A union meeting of organized labor will occur to-night at Marmont Hall to discuss the situation of the coopers, who have been on a strike for ten weeks. The strike affects about 120 men, and their resources, as well as the means donated are about exbausted. They demand 30 cents a barrel, the scale of last year. They have been offered 25 cents a barrel, but declined to permit a reduction. The granite and narble-cutters who went out at Gath & Coleman's yesterday effected a settlement and returned to work.

Will Get His Third Term. The Democratic township trustees held a meeting in the office of Trustee Gold yesterday, and nominated W. B. Flick for county superintendent, to succeed himself. Nine of the eleven trustees being Democratic, the election is assured. There were three other candidates, Messrs. W. W. Mains, Isaac Harlan and William Tolin, Superintendent Flick is serving his third

Postoffice Business in April. The postmaster's report for April shows that there were delivered in this city 3,036 registered and 705,848 mail letters, 122,521 postal cards and 284,201 pieces of miscelwere 61,816 local and 364,308 mail letters, 28,359 local and 82,682 mail postal cards \$7,580 miscellaneous printed matter. Total pieces handled, 1,710,349.

BUYING ABROAD.

Why Should Americans Go to Europe for Articles They Can Manufacture at Home?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The evening free-trade organ is not happy. It has demonstrated a thousand times to its own satisfaction that "free trade is a truth," and that it would be a panacea for nearly all the ills the American people are heir to, and particularly the American farmer. But it does not appear to be fully satisfied that anyone else accepts its alleged demonstrations. Is therefore returns to its mutton with great regularity. What it lacks in logic it generally makes up by denouncing our manufacturers as robbers, robber barons and millionaires. This unrest of our free-trade organs is probably due to the fact that on the average the things which the farmer buys are cheaper than they were before the Mo-Kinley bill became a law, while everything he sells commands a better price. This is unfortunate for the disciples of Cleveland and Cobden.

The chief aim of the News seems to be to convince the people of this country that they ought to buy their manufactured articles in Europe, which means that our mechanics should all become farmers. Buying abroad is its hobby. But why should we buy our iron, and glass, and nails, and steel rails, and calico, and hats, or any other article in Europe that can be manufactured in this country? Every dollar's worth we purchase abroad is just so much wages taken from our own mechanics. just so much bread taken from the mouths of their wives and children. Do the men who work for Mr. Atkins want us to buy more saws abroadf Do the men in the Atlas works want the people in this country to buy more engines in Europef A mechanic who would have no more gumption than that would make-well, would make a firstclass free-trade writer for the News. Now, if it would be a good thing, as freetraders contend, to buy more freely of arcommittees as he deemed advisable, and to | ticles manufactured abroad, why would it not be still better to bny all our saws, and engines, and iron, and unils, and knives, and hats, and calicoes, and in fact every-thing we need in Europe! Of course, that would close all our manufacturing establishments, but what does your festive freetrader care for American manufactures? Are they not robbers and oppressors of the poor, and millionaires, according to the News and other free-trade organs? And our American mechanics, could they not turn farmers, and join the Alliance, and belp pass resolutions in favor of cheap and free tradef not plow corn, and sow wheat, and send it to Liverpool to be bartered for nails, and hats, and calicof Could they not raise wool and cotton, and send it to Eugland to be made into clothwill be rapidly increased. The managers of ing! Of course they could! What is the the enterprise are unwilling any detailed use of blackening our cities with smoke and

BAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. York. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richwood, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm. arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:50 am.,
d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from

Columbus, 10:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:00 pm. d. daily; other trains except Sunday. ANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through esperon 11:00 p. m. train, rive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:5 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or W. F. BBUNNER, District Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE 

p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and



## BRET HARTE.

75 & 77 S. Pennsylvaniasi

The JOURNAL of SUNDAY, May 10, will contain

Out of a Pioneer's Trunk

A Story of Early Days in California. It is conceived and written in the famous author's best vein, and

WILL NOT BE FOUND In any Indiana Newspaper except

The SUNDAY JOURNAL of the date named.

Bradford can take such dirty work off our hands? Cannot our farmer be made to understand that it would be much better for him to send his wheat to Manchester and Liverpool, to be eaten by English mechanies, than to sell it to his neighbor, who makes his saws, and nails, and engines? He would only have to pay freight his wheat for four thousand miles, and freight for the same distance on his manufactured articles Does the free-trader suspect that the farmer is a foolf It would seem so. Transportation is the bane of every tiller of the soil What the farmer needs is the nearest possible hungry stomach; the nearest open mouth. Why, the freight on a bushel of wheat from Kansas to France is over 60 cents! Does any farmer who goes in when it rains believe that it would be better for him in the long ron to send his wheat to France than to feed it to his next door neighbor, who works in the shop and supplies him with all sorts of manufactured articles! If so be should fall in with the

free-trade Democracy at once. JOHN B. GLOVER INDIANAPOLIS, May 4. Hades Will Still Be Pictured.

Kansas City Star. As Dr. Bridgman, of New York, could not conscientionaly believe in a literal beil of fire and brimstone, he very properly re-signed from the Baptist ministry, and did not linger to be kicked out. Dr. Bridgman's plans are unsettled, but fire and brimstone will continue to be liberally dished out at the old stand.

This Settles It.

The Carter Harrison Democrats have decided to continue the disturbance. Further talk of Illinois being a doubtful State will be very much out of place.

the enterprise are unwilling any detailed use of blackening our cities with smoke and information regarding the business should be given to the public at this time. They establishments, when Manchester and parilla.

For bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headache and dyspepsia to Hood's Sarsa-